

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1895.
AT 2.45 P.M.
COMPETITION, LONG RANGE CUP and SPOONS. Ranges, 800 and 900 yards. Ten Shots. Entrance fee, 20 cents.
G. K. MOORE,
Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship.
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Steamship
"SUNGKIANG,"
Captain C. B. Dodd, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"PRIVANG,"
Captain R. K. Miller, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIMPSON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship
"KUTSANG,"
Captain Payne, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

FOR KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"QUEEN VICTORIA,"
Captain Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 21st instant.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"KUTSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after NOON on the 15th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.
THE Steamship
"GLENARTNEY,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 15th instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, Messes and other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.
The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.
The water used is proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.
For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.
Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.
Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.
The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—
PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZ WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
Tonic WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1895.

BIRTH.

At 7, Sophia Road, Singapore, on the 2nd inst., the wife of A. E. LAVER, of a daughter.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

THE Formosan question is, apparently, at an end for the present. The Chinese Special Commissioner has by formal instrument surrendered the island and its dependencies to the Japanese in accordance with the provisions of the Shimonoseki Treaty, and the Japanese, ignoring the threatened resistance of the Chinese population, the proclamation of a republic and the open assistance in men, money and military stores that was being sent by the officers of the Chinese Government from Canton and Shanghai to the malcontents, have accepted a paper surrender carried out on ship board in one of the harbours of Formosa. Instead of the more full and formal surrender of forts, gates and keys. They had compassion, doubtless, on the Commissioner and desired to spare him the task really incumbent on him, if they had chosen to insist on it, of putting down all the armed forces of China from the territory. They released him and his masters from the performance of that duty and took it on themselves to give effect to the surrender and to get possession of the fortresses and public buildings. They did not undertake any difficult task. Kelung fell into their hands after a skirmish, and with the capture of Kelung all resistance in the northern portion of the island has ceased. Our latest news from Formosa is that all is perfectly tranquil and that trade has resumed its usual channels. We note in connection with the Formosa question that news of a French demonstration and of the landing of marines there from the French squadron had also reached Japan and had been made the subject of a communication to the Government of France, with the result that all intention on the part of France to intervene in the affairs of the island is repudiated and Japan is left in full and undisturbed possession of her new and valuable territory. We congratulate the Mikado and his people on the acquisition of this most valuable addition to their empire; and we congratulate ourselves on a speedy and large increase in the volume of our trade with Formosa consequent on the speedy opening up and development by its new masters of its immense resources.

Our Japanese friends—and we claim them emphatically as naturally, politically and commercially our friends and the friends of every Englishman—on the prospects of an immediate payment of the first half at least of the amount of the indemnity secured to them by their treaty with China. The money will be forthcoming and at once. French Bankers lend the money and Russia guarantees the loan. Money, of course, is always useful and the Japanese will be able to put the sums received to good use in repairing the losses incurred in the war and improving and strengthening the defences of the Empire. But will they be so well pleased with the methods

by which the money is being raised and secured in the interposition of Russia as the financial Guardian of China as the protector and reformer of the Middle Kingdom? Many people thought that Japanese statesmen were reserving that position for themselves and that their counsels paramount at Peking. But "Coddling" the friend, not "Short," and as the consideration for an immediate cash payment they must renounce all present control and precedence in the affairs of China, if they ever hoped to attain to it.

It is still, apparently, left in uncertainty whether Japan is or is not to have a money indemnity for the Liaotung peninsula, and if so, for how long a time. If for any time, she is to remain in possession of it, and to-day extracts from Japanese papers show that the Japanese Government is beginning to realize the fact that with the advent of Russia, their position in Korea is no longer the same. Count Inoue and Mr. SATO return to Japan to advise and to get instructions for their guidance in the future. It is recognised that the Korean King and his Ministers are no longer mere puppets to be moved as the Japanese Minister dictates, but that they are asserting their independence and entering into foreign relations presumably inimical to Japan. The Japanese journals indicate a possible change of attitude in the Japanese Government and people towards Korea. Does that mean a hostile attitude? Japan could never conquer and hold the country. Three hundred years ago, after fifty years of warfare, she failed to do so. The deadly hostility of the inhabitants and the opposition of China brought her efforts to naught. The feelings of the Koreans towards her to-day are more hostile than they were then, and to-day Korea in any contest with Japan can count not merely on Chinese, but on Russian sympathy and support, and the Russians would be found the more dangerous. Japan has a very delicate game to play in Korea and her future prestige and position depend largely on how she handles her trumps. Let us hope she will sit tight and take things coolly.

THE Melbourne Cup, which was, not long ago, the most valuable race in the world, and worth over £10,000, is to be still further reduced, and the stakes cut down from £5,000 to £3,000, the second and third prizes being respectively £500 and £250, instead of double these amounts.

According to a Tokyo Journal, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha intends to open a regular steamship line to Formosa, but will apply to the Government for a special subsidy, as the line is not likely to pay working expenses for some years. Hitherto the Company has dispatched vessels to the island only during the sugar season, but these vessels have had to proceed there empty.

REGARDING the Burmah-Siam Boundary Commission is noteworthy that Colonel Woodhouse, and Captain Renny-Tailyour of the Topographical Survey have completed the survey, mapped the country and delimited the boundary between the Southern Shan States and Siam. The former is *en route* for Bangkok while the latter will remain a while in Mandalay.

THE numerous friends of the late Mr. Kiley will be glad to hear that his amah, who was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment last month on proper authority, was discharged from custody by Mr. Woodhouse at the Magistracy this morning, after a mass of evidence relating to the exemplary character of the unfortunate woman had been led. We understand the late Mr. Kiley's friends have subscribed towards the support of the amah and that she will be well looked after for the rest of her days.

THE *Law Times* received by the French mail has the following paragraph:—*The Morning Leader* remarks that Mr. Leach, Q.C., who has been appointed to a judgeship at Singapore is a lawyer who is singularly popular in the Temple. True, he has been now for some time at Hongkong, where, by the way, he has filled from time to time temporary vacancies on the bench, but it was in the Temple that he made his first reputation. It was principally, perhaps, a personal reputation. He was always recognised as an excellent lawyer, but in the Temple itself men thought most of the new Judge's social qualities, his *bonhomie*, his geniality, his pleasantness and his wide sympathies. Perhaps there it is a little marvelled at that he should care to accept an appointment with only 8,000 dollars a year attached to it. He has dignity; he revealed it whenever he acted as temporary judge; but he has, too, a bright, hearty manner, which will be a little restricted and confined under the emerald.

THE members of Stoddard's team reported upon their visit to England that the Australians will send a team to England next season composed of their best all-round players.

THE *London* is pleased to hear that the Emperor of Japan has conferred the third-class Decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun on Professor W. Anderson, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

An imperial decree of the 5th instant permits Fang Yu-yi, the Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsi, to resign on account of ill-health, and appoints Wei Kuang-tai, one of the Divisional Generals of the Shang Army under Liu Kun-yi at Shihai-kang, to succeed him. Wei Kuang-tai is a Hunanese and was a few years ago Provincial Treasurer at Urumqi, subsequently acting as the Governor of Chinese Turkestan upon the return of the late Liu Chia-tung, the favorite protégé of the late Marquis Tso Tso-tung, to Hunan on sick leave.

In the various public school sports that have been held throughout the past year an extraordinary example of athletic success is noted. At Wellington, N.Z., the half in 20 min. 74 p. 10 sec., the quarter in 5 p. 4 p. 10 sec., the red yards in 1 p. 10 sec., the hurdles (100 yards) in 10 sec., the long jump with 20 ft. pole, the high jump with 4 ft. 8 in., throwing the cricket ball with 90 yards in, and he also won the steepchase—falling to win, in fact, only the first match. This, for an all-round performance, remarks the *Journal* from which we quote, is surely a record. C. B. Fry must look to his laurels. Wellington has clearly done well in "raising Cain."

THE Billiard tournament started about a month ago at the New Victoria Hotel is going on apace and should be an *excellent* early next month. The following are the scores up to date:—

Hand.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Mr. A. B. Baker	100	90	80	70
Mr. C. D. Baker	90	80	70	60
Mr. E. F. Baker	80	70	60	50
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Mr. I. J. Baker	60	50	40	30
Mr. K. L. Baker	50	40	30	20
Mr. M. N. Baker	40	30	20	10
Mr. O. P. Baker	30	20	10	0
Mr. Q. R. Baker	20	10	0	0
Mr. S. T. Baker	10	0	0	0
Mr. U. V. Baker	0	0	0	0

Two of the crew and one officer of the British steamer *Sunda* (?) have been attacked by typhoid fever, and are now under treatment.

FRESH CRISIS IN KOREA.
SPOON, June 3rd.
As Count Inoue, Japanese Minister to Korea, is about to leave here for home, the King will grant an audience to the Japanese Minister on the 10th inst., and Count Inoue will also dine with the King on that day. A national festival of independence will be held on the 6th, and Count Inoue is expected to leave Seoul on the 7th instant.

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The Korean Government having adopted a new and peculiar policy, and being now determined to disregard the favours received from Japan and contract a secret compact with a certain European Power, it is reported that as soon as Count Inoue returns to Japan a great change will take place in the attitude of the Government towards the Peninsular Kingdom.

THE TYPHOON.
The Observatory officials report that the typhoon entered the coast last night near Hailong.

At 11.20 to-day the barometer was still falling.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The budget of Formosa news published in another column is exceedingly interesting.

H.M.S. *Rainbow* left here this afternoon for two or three days' target practice in Tyam Bay.

This afternoon a Chinese man-of-war passed through the harbour with a cargo of Chinese soldiers shipped at Amoy. They are the "mutineers" who refused to be "dumped," ex-*Arthur*, at the latter port a few days ago.

THE Douglas liner *Formosa*, which arrived here from Tamsui this morning, brought down from the "Beautiful Isle" a large number of disbanded soldiers who were, we understand, promptly "passed on" to Canton by the Corporal who was in charge of them.

THE Melbourne Cup, which was, not long ago, the most valuable race in the world, and worth over £10,000, is to be still further reduced, and the stakes cut down from £5,000 to £3,000, the second and third prizes being respectively £500 and £250, instead of double these amounts.

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THE OCCUPATION OF FORMOSA.

THRILLING DETAILS OF THE LOOTING IN THE CAPITAL AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARSENAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
TAMSUI, June 11th.

We received the following interesting account of the state of affairs in north Formosa by the Douglas liner *Formosa*, Captain A. B. Hodgins, which arrived here from Tamsui, which port she left on the 11th instant, this morning:—
The Japanese are now in undisputed possession of Kelung, Tamsui, and in fact the whole of north Formosa. The thousands of Chinese soldiers massed here to defend the island fled almost at the first shot and showing themselves such deplorable cowards that their own countrymen have not a word to say in their favour. Greed and avarice, lack of leaders worthy of name, the knowledge that there is no back door out of Formosa, and above all a dread of exploring the mystic regions of the "Great Beyond" are probably the causes which brought about one of the most contemptible "quittos" recorded in the annals of military history. The Kelung forts were captured by the Japanese without a shot being fired on the Japanese side, and the Chinese troops drawn off all parts of China seemed to vie with each other in putting as great a distance as possible between themselves and the invaders, so that from fighting among themselves they finally "turned on" to take part in all stampedes, the like of which no man ever before witnessed, or even thought possible.

It has just transpired that the Japanese landed only between 2,000 and 3,000 men, while the Chinese forces amounted to at least 30,000 in the north, and another 40,000 of them were stationed in the centre and other parts of the island.
During a recent sojourn in Tamsui I tried to learn as much as possible of what the Japanese visited Tamsui and Kelung where the Japanese are now quietly camped and patrolling, the streets as coolly and regularly as if they had been located there for months instead of only a few days. They are seen going about the streets in twos and threes without either rifle or revolver. Their bodies are comfortably staid in the railway goods-sheds at Tamsui and their field-guns are ranged outside. The most indelible feeling seems to exist between them and the Chinese merchants and traders. They are sturdy, resolute fellows, and seem to take every thing as a matter of course. The thick clothing of the "Beautiful Isle" and they therefore seem to feel the heat a good deal, but otherwise they are, apparently, perfectly at home and very comfortable. As I approached the suburb of Tamsui the place seemed to be in "gala dress"; the various hoag flags and the national flag of more than half-a-dozen Western Powers were fluttering in the breeze, while along the river many Japanese flags also lent evidence of the Chinese to the view. From the windows of Chinese houses both there and in the villages near-by, were seen many Chinese "pansies" while others, again, bore Chinese characters denoting "very good people live here." The native restaurants and tea shops are open, and the packing of tea has been resumed and there are, externally at all events, very few indications of the terrible experiences and frightful excitement of the past few weeks.

After landing I visited the capital Taipei, which has been partly demolished.

The Governor's Yamen, a fine building which covered several acres, has been razed to the ground, and all that is now to be seen of the imposing edifice are a few black walls and the charred remnants of the once massive pillars and beams. Everything of the slightest value was removed by the Chinese troops who looted the city a few days ago, and in some of the unburnt out-houses and the entrance gates there were some official documents and petitions, and about a dozen Chinese, who were previously struck terror into the hearts of the hapless citizens.

It is said, and the report is probably based on facts, the Governor paid his bodyguard 50,000 for the favour of being allowed to escape and what the other soldiers, who did not participate in the previous outrages, found the Governor going, they set fire to the Yamen and helped themselves to everything of value. The city was thereupon given up to "mob law." Looting began in earnest and in every direction, and many a soldier fell fighting with his comrades over the division of what they were pleased to term "the spoils of war." The day after the Yamen was destroyed the Chinese looted the most wanted destruction followed. Gans of every description, rifle, cartridges, and lead, of which there was said to be over 100 tons, were taken by thousands of Chinese braves who passed in and out all day. The fine machinery was broken and utterly destroyed, bells were cut and the gigantic establishment, which it would take 500,000 at least to replace, was left a complete wreck. It is the opinion of the merchants here that the Arsenal saved this morning the foreign settlement at Tamsui, for the people were busy wrecking Government property all day and were fairly satisfied with their very own "spoils of war."

On the 5th instant the looters turned their attention to the powder magazine, removing scores of tons of powder and dynamite, and it was fortunate they got so much out for, at 6 p.m. of that day the magazine exploded with terrific force. The explosion shook the houses for a mile around and of course brought everyone out of doors in less than no time. As the Chinese looters were fully occupied at the time the vicinity carrying on their brutal work there is no doubt but a great number of them lost their lives. The dead bodies, caused by the debris, were found the next day in the surrounding paddy fields, where they had been hurled by the fearful explosion. The wounded and dying, some half buried in the mud, stray limbs here and there, hair, and fragments of human flesh made up a scene never to be forgotten. What caused the explosion will, of course, never be known, perhaps it was caused by a concussion or a bomb spark from a pipe—more than likely by the latter.

All through these terrible scenes the lifeless bodies of British and German marines held the rifles in check and kept them off from the foreigner. The cowardly influence of the European soldiers, but they were not to be bullied in their ghastly work of pillage, rape and murder, and at night the rabble decided to try the effect of fire under the cover of which they expected to drive the foreigners out of Tamsui. It was at this critical juncture that Messrs. THOMSON, OLIV & DAYTON

gallantly set out for the Japanese lines, ten miles distant, and begged them to hurry up and occupy the place, and which, as they reported, they did.

As I was leaving Taipei, which the Japanese have made their headquarters, a pair of three hundred of the most dirty and villainous looking

Chinese fled together by their arms and accompanied by a dozen Japanese soldiers were being driven in to safe custody within the walls of the half-deserted city. As the Japanese soldiers "touched them up" to make them move along quicker, their curses were loud and deep, and there was no mistaking their Kwang-tung brogue. I was told that these ruffians had been caught in the country near the capital, where they had taken to cutting and stealing crops sown by the farmers, who were glad to be rid of them. It is probable, of course, that these coolies were not so much to blame after all. Deserted by their commanders, and with no one to appeal to, they threw down their arms and cast off their uniform and then, if they could not get food by fair means, why they naturally took it wherever it was to be got. The Japanese, I am glad to be able to report, deal very leniently with them and as yet have made no examples of them. They will doubtless be subject to marauding, caught head-handed at their savage work, to hard labour and then, when the whole of the Chinese troops have been sent home, ship them off to the mainland.

Almost every day deputations of country people are coming in with petitions begging the Japanese to give them protection from the lawless bands who are pillaging the country, and as fast as reinforcements arrive they are drafted off in twos and threes to garrison neighbouring towns and villages many miles from the capital.

The absence of all fear is a remarkable trait of the character of the Japanese troops here. They don't seem to know what fear is.

While going up river to the capital I was told some thrilling tales of piracy and murder, and the dead bodies seen floating down stream showed too clearly that my informant was not speaking the truth, for arms and ghastly wounds bore trace of terrible blows and the flames arising from burning homesteads and the almost continuous reports of rifle shots showed that the bodies of famished "braves" had come out from their hiding in the hills and were making a midnight raid and that rapine and murder was still rampant in the country then unoccupied by the Japanese.

On the 10th the Japanese blew up the four submarine mines on Tamsui bar. They went off, or rather up, with a terrific explosion sending the water a great height in the air. The land mines to seaward of the forts were also blown up at the same time.

The Tamsui forts never fought, and the guns are in perfect order, never having been discharged at the Japanese.

Mr. Nightingale of the Customs and Mr. "Billy" Waters (the pugilist) who distributed themselves in connection with *the other*, and themselves in connection with the heavy guns who removed the breech with the thumbs of the fort at midnight, deserve the thanks of the community for saving a lot of needless bloodshed.

THE FOREIGN GUARDS RELIEVED.

On the 10th the foreign guards evacuated Tamsui and went on board H.M.S. *Rainbow* which weighed anchor and proceeded north the same day. They were a steady, reliable lot of men, and they took away with them the good wishes of the Europeans and the whole Chinese population of Tamsui. The steam launch patrol has been abandoned and the men on shore have rejoined H.M.S. *Rainbow*, which is still lying in the river and now the only foreign ship left at Tamsui. The German gunboat *Albatross* left on the 11th. There are now three large Japanese men-of-war lying off Tamsui, one fast cruiser and three transports, which arrived on the 11th.

The Customs establishment was taken over by the Japanese on 9th inst., but the European staff remain on so as to facilitate trade, as there is a great scarcity of competent interpreters.

It is wonderful how the Chinese understand the written character and when one of the Japanese wants to make himself understood he takes out a piece of paper and pencil, or his pocket book, and writes down what he wants to say. Then it is "O.K."

